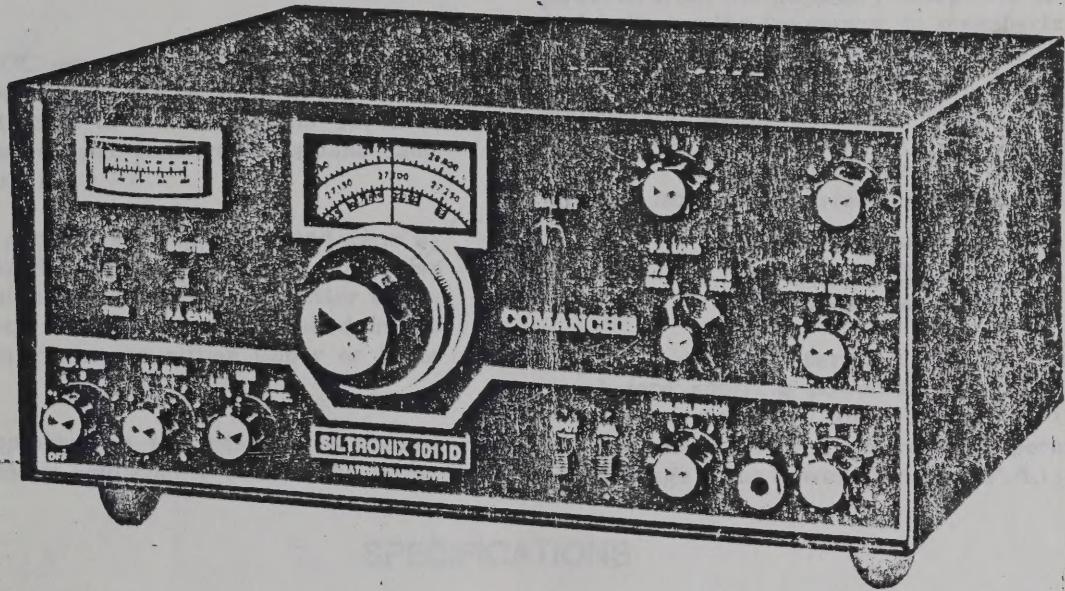


# INTRODUCTION

## INSTALLATION OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE



## SILTRONIX MODEL 1011D

### POWER INPUT

Single Phase, 115/230 Volts  
50/60 Hz, 1000W maximum  
AC/DC, 120V, 1000W maximum  
AC/DC, 120V, 1000W maximum

### INSTALLATION

Operating position above ground, 300 ft.

Line voltage greater than 110V

Line voltage less than 110V

Operating position above ground, 300 ft.

Line voltage greater than 110V

Line voltage less than 110V

Operating position above ground, 300 ft.

Line voltage greater than 110V

Line voltage less than 110V

**SILTRONIX**  
330 VIA EL CENTRO  
OCEANSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92054



## INTRODUCTION

The Siltronix Model 1011D Single Sideband Transceiver is designed to be used in SSB or AM modes in the 10-meter amateur radio band. In addition, the 1011D is also a tunable receiver in the CB band.

Power input exceeds 300 watts, P.E.P., on single sideband and 60 watts on AM. The Model 1011D includes automatic gain control (AGC), and automatic level control (ALC).

The internal AC power supply permits fixed station or portable operation wherever 117 volts, 50-60 Hertz is available.

Export models for 208-220-240 volts are available on special order.

For 12-14 volts DC operation in mobile, marine or portable applications, a DC converter unit, Model 14A is available. It attaches to the back of the 1011D in place of the AC power cord connector. Its dimensions are only 1-1/2 x 3 x 4 in.

The Model 1011D generates a single sideband signal by means of a crystal lattice filter, and the transceive operation automatically tunes the transmitter to the received frequency. Provisions are included in the transceiver for operation on either upper or lower sideband.

Two power receptacles on the rear panel provide 117VAC-to accessory equipment. One of the recep-

tacles is connected through the front panel power switch and the other is connected directly to the line.

### CAUTION

Accessory equipment must not be plugged into the accessory power receptacles when the model 14A, 12VDC power converter is in use. Damage to accessory equipment may result.

A digital frequency indicator, Model FD-1011, is available for use with the 1011D. This accessory is powered from the accessory receptacle of the 1011D and indicates the frequency, in megahertz, to which the transmitter or receiver is tuned, on an LED display having five, one-half inch high digits. Installation requires only that mating connectors be plugged into connectors on the rear panel of the 1011D marked "FD-1011 ACC." The FD-1011 may also be powered from 12VDC in mobile installations.

### CAUTION

Refer to the Operation Section, Page 6, before applying power to the transceiver. Failure to follow the Preliminary Checks procedure, therein, will result in permanent damage to the Power Amplifier (P.A.) tube.

## SPECIFICATIONS

### FREQUENCY RANGES

28.5-29.0 MHz.  
26.94-27.44 MHz. (Receive only)

### POWER INPUT

Single Sideband, Suppressed Carrier:  
300 watts, P.E.P. minimum

AM (Single Sideband with Carrier):  
60 watts DC input

### DISTORTION

Distortion products down approx. 30db.

### UNWANTED SIDEBAND SUPPRESSION

Unwanted sideband down more than 50db.

### CARRIER SUPPRESSION

Carrier suppression greater than 50db.

### RECEIVER SENSITIVITY

Less than 0.5 microvolt at 50 ohms impedance for signal-plus-noise to noise ratio of 10db.

### AUDIO OUTPUT AND RESPONSE

Audio output, 3 watts to 3.2 ohm load. Response essentially flat from 300 to 3000 Hz in both receive and transmit.

### TRANSMITTER OUTPUT

Wide range Pi-network output matches resistive loads from 50 to 70 ohms.

### METERING

Power amplifier cathode current 0-400 ma. on transmit, S-Meter 0-70db over S9 on receive, Relative output in TUNE mode.

### FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

A.F. GAIN, R.F. GAIN, AM/Sideband Selector, Function Switch (REC.-TUNE), Meter Switch, Tuning Dial, Dial Set, SPOT Switch, ANL Switch, P.A. LOAD, P.A. TUNE, Band Switch, CARRIER INSERTION, PRESELECTOR Control, MIC. Jack, MIC GAIN Control.



## SPECIFICATIONS (CONT'D)

### REAR PANEL CONTROLS AND CONNECTIONS

P.A. BIAS Potentiometer, HEADPHONES Jack, Fuse Holder, Antenna Connector, Jones Plug Power Connector, S-Meter Zero Potentiometer, Two Accessory AC outlets, VFO Output (For FD-1011), and external relay connection (+ 12VDC on Transmit).

### OTHER CONTROLS AND CONNECTIONS

Carrier Balance Control accessible through bottom cover.

### VACUUM TUBE COMPLEMENT

V1	VFO Amplifier	12BA6
V2	Transmitter Mixer	12BE6
V3	Driver	6GK6
V4	Power Amplifier	8950
V5	Receiver RF Amplifier	6CB6A
V6	Receiver Mixer	12BE6
V7	First IF Amplifier	12BA6
V8	Second IF Amplifier	12BA6
V9	Product Detector/Receive Audio	12AX7

V10	AGC Amplifier/Rectifier	6AV6
V11	AF Output	6GW8
V13	Balanced Modulator	6JH8
V14	Microphone Amplifier	12AX7

### TRANSISTOR COMPLEMENT

Q1	Oscillator	2N706
Q2	Buffer	2N5130
Q3	Carrier Oscillator	2N706

### POWER REQUIREMENTS

117 VAC, 50-60 Hz at 4 amps. 12-14 volts DC operation with model 14-A converter unit plugged into back of 1011D. Current drain: 8 amps, receive mode. 12 amps average with voice modulation, 25 amps maximum in TUNE position.

### DIMENSIONS

Height	5-1/2 in.
Width	13 in.
Depth	11 in.

### WEIGHT

Weight	24 lbs.
--------	---------

## INSTALLATION

### GENERAL

The installation of the Siltronix 1011D is not at all difficult, and it involves only the placement of the transceiver in its operational area (fixed or mobile), connection of power (either 117 volts AC, or 12 volts DC), and the connection to an antenna. The following paragraphs are, therefore, devoted to the installation requirements involving microphones, fixed and mobile operation, and recommended antenna types. Before actual installation, be sure to check for possible shipment damage. Remove the cabinet (three screws on each side), and check to make sure that all tubes are firmly in place. Remove packing from around the P.A. tube. Replace cabinet.

### FIXED INSTALLATION

Locate the 1011D in an area that is well ventilated and which provides complete operational freedom of the front panel controls. Connect the AC power cord to the 12 pin Jones connector on the rear panel. Plug the power cord into a standard 117 volt 50-60 Hz outlet having a capacity of at least 10 amps.

### FIXED ANTENNA

A standard PL 259 coax connector plug will fit the antenna connector on the rear panel of the 1011D. For feed line runs up to 50 feet, RG58 or RG59 is recom-

mended. For longer runs, RG8 or RG11 produce less line loss, particularly on 10 meters.

Any of the common antenna systems designed for use on the 10-meter amateur band will work well with the 1011D. However, the amateur should consider an antenna system which best fits his operational requirements. For example, a rotatable beam antenna is usually best suited for DX operation. Methods for constructing antennas and antenna tuners are described in detail in the ARRL Antenna Handbook and similar publications. It is recommended that these publications be consulted during the design of any antenna system.

### MOBILE INSTALLATION

Many different methods of mobile installation are possible, and it is expected that hams will find methods which are best suited for their installation requirements. Siltronix has available a Mobile Mounting Kit which is suitable for under-the-dash installations. Figure 1 shows the recommended mounting methods using this kit.

### DC CONVERTER, MODEL 14A

For 12-14 volt DC operation in mobile installations, it will be necessary to use the Siltronix 14A Converter.



The Model 14A D.C. Converter attaches to the rear of the Model 1011D transceiver and converts it to 12-14 volts D.C. input. The 14A D.C. Converter is for normal negative ground systems. Two No. 6 sheet metal screws must be used to attach the 14A firmly to the transceiver.

The Model 14A is conservatively designed for long reliable service with a minimum failure rate. It is designed for easy access and servicing when required. The 14A may be detached quickly from the transceiver and tested individually, thus isolating the source of trouble. It uses two power transistors for switching in a flip-flop oscillator circuit. They are rated at 50 amperes, with a 40 volt rating. Diode spike clipping provides protection against one of the common sources of transistor failure.

The 12 volt electrical system in an automobile will sometimes generate high voltage transients. These can be caused by the starter motor, the alternator or generator, or loose wiring, representing a serious hazard to the transistors in your DC power supply.

It is strongly recommended that the following checks be performed before operating the 1011D.

1. Clean and tighten the battery terminals and clamps.
2. Tighten battery cables where they attach to the starter solenoid and engine block.
3. Inspect battery cables for corrosion or wear. Replace them if their condition is questionable.
4. Check battery condition frequently. If the cells do not hold a similar charge or water level, replace the battery.
5. Check alternator (or generator), and regulator connections for security. Also, primary ignition wiring, horn wiring, lights, etc.
6. Check the charging voltage from the alternator. Often the regulator is mis-adjusted, and the voltage setting may be excessive. It should not read more than 14.5 volts at normal engine speeds.

Recommended wire size depends on length. For runs up to 5 feet, use 10 gauge. For 5 to 10 feet, use 8 gauge. Fuse should be rated for 30 amperes, and may be in-line cartridge type, or insulated block holder. The fuse should be located near the battery end of the cable. The transceiver DC cables should be connected directly to the battery.

## MOBILE ANTENNAS

The standard type mobile antennas designed for 10 meters or CB band will perform well with the 1011D. Generally speaking, a full length 8 or 9 foot whip will be more efficient than the shorter inductively loaded types.

## MICROPHONE

The microphone input is designed for high impedance microphones only. The choice of microphone is important for good speech quality, and should be given serious consideration. The crystal lattice filter in the transceiver provides all the restriction necessary on audio response, and further restriction in the microphone is not required. It is more important to have a microphone with a smooth, flat, response throughout the speech range. The microphone plug must be a standard 1/4 inch diameter, three contact phone type. The tip connection is for push-to-talk relay control, the ring connector is the microphone terminal and the sleeve is the common chassis ground. The microphone manufacturer's instructions should be followed when connecting the microphone cable to the plug. Either hand-held or desk type microphones with push-to-talk control will provide a suitable installation.

## ACCESSORY OUTPUT JACK

A miniature jack on the rear panel, labeled "FD-1011 ACCESS" is provided for connection of the Model FD-1011 Digital Frequency Indicator which is available from Siltronix distributors and dealers. Consult the instructions furnished with the FD-1011 for its connection to the 1011D and its operation.

## AUXILIARY RELAY JACK

Connections to the microphone push-to-talk circuit are brought out to the rear panel mounted AUX RELAY jack. The jack is a standard RCA audio connector that is insulated from the chassis. The center connection is connected to +12V and the shell is connected to the microphone keying circuit. Connection to the AUX RELAY jack permits simultaneous keying of the 1011D and accessory units such as a linear amplifier, coaxial relay, etc.

### CAUTION

Use an insulated cable for interconnecting the 1011D and the accessory unit. Guard against a metal object making contact between the connector shell and the chassis as undesired keying of the transmitter and accessory unit will result.

### CAUTION

The current limit for the aux relay power source is 80 ma. Make certain that this limit is not exceeded or internal damage to the 1011D circuits may result.



## HEADPHONE JACK

A standard 1/4 inch diameter headphone plug will mate with the rear panel mounted headphone jack. A closed circuit jack is used which will disconnect the speaker when the headphone plug is inserted. Headphones with an impedance of 600 ohms or less should be used.

## ACCESSORY POWER RECEPTACLES

Two rear panel mounted power receptacles provide 117VAC for accessory equipment only when the unit is powered from an AC source. The one labeled "117VAC SW." is connected through the front panel power switch and will be used for equipment that is to be

turned on and off with the 1011D. Note that the maximum available current limit is 1 ampere. Equipment requiring no more than 3 amperes maximum may be connected to the other receptacle. Equipment connected to this receptacle will not be switched off with the 1011D but will have power applied whenever the line cord from the rear panel of the 1011D is plugged into an AC source.

### CAUTION

Do not connect equipment to these receptacles when the Model 14A, 12 volt converter is used to power the 1011D. Damage to such equipment from overvoltage will result.

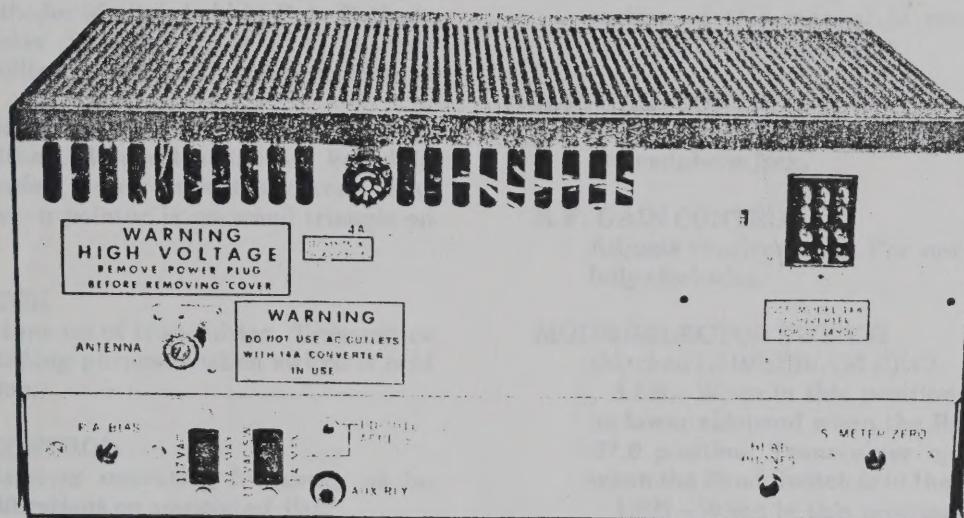


FIGURE 2. SILTRONIX MODEL 1011D, REAR VIEW.

This is a full wavelength antenna. A lower frequency before the band, and a higher frequency after the band, is the best way to obtain maximum signal strength.

### F. A. LOAD CONTROL

This control affects both the speaker and antenna sections of the unit. It should be set for maximum power output from the unit. Turn volume to the maximum and then turn this control clockwise.

### F. A. TONE CONTROL

This control affects the speaker and antenna sections of the unit. It should be adjusted for maximum power output from the unit. Turn volume to the maximum and then turn this control clockwise.

### ANT. SWITC

The function of the Ant. Switch is to switch the antenna terminals to the 1011D. This switch is located on the rear panel of the unit.

When the band switch is in the 1011D position.

AM R.F.C. - Receiver section on. AM when band switch is in 1011D position. Receiver operating on AM when band switch is in 200 position.

AM BIAS - Receiver section on. AM when band switch is in 1011D position.

It is unlawful to transmit in the 1011D position without a valid amateur station license. Information on amateur station license is available from the Federal Communications Commission.

### FOOT SWITC

Used in AM Receiver only with tuning by antenna. Allows operation on local carrier of listening AM station.

### ANT. SWITC

Antenna. Helps eliminate feedback. Reduces feedback and increases gain. Selects antenna or microphone.



## OPERATION

The following pages contain instructions on operation of the 1011D including descriptions of all front and rear panel controls and their functions, preliminary checks,

transmitter tune-up adjustments and receiver operation in the various modes.

### CONTROL FUNCTIONS, FRONT PANEL

#### S-METER/METER SWITCH

The meter has four functions that are controlled by the position of the Meter Switch:

1. S-Meter: (Switch in S-Meter position). Meter indicates relative strength of received signal. Upper scale is calibrated in S-Units.

2. Relative Output: (Switch in S-Meter position). Meter indicates relative power output when transmitter is keyed. Scale calibrations are ignored.

3. P.A. Cathode: (Switch held in P.A. Cathode position). Meter indicates total P.A. cathode current in milliamperes read on lower scale of meter.

4. P.A. Bias Indicator: (Switch held in P.A. Cathode position). When transmitter keyed in USB/LSB mode, meter indicates correct bias adjustment when pointer is on small triangle on bottom scale.

#### TUNE/REC SWITCH

Used during tune-up of transmitter. Transmitter is keyed for tuning purposes when switch is held in Tune position.

#### MAIN TUNING CONTROL

Adjusts transceiver operating frequency as indicated by calibrations on associated dial.

#### DIAL SET

This is a dial calibration control. With a known frequency being received, main tuning dial is set to that frequency and the signal "fine tuned" with the Dial Set Control.

#### P.A. LOAD CONTROL

This control affects both the transmit and receive sections of the unit. It should be adjusted for maximum power output on transmit. This will also be the correct adjustment for maximum receiver sensitivity.

#### P.A. TUNE CONTROL

This control affects both the transmit and receive sections of the unit. It should be adjusted for maximum power output on transmit. This will also be the correct adjustment for maximum receiver sensitivity.

#### BAND SWITCH

The markings on the Band Switch are 27.0 REC and 28.5 XCV. Controls frequency range of the unit. Bottom scale of tuning dial is read when the

switch is in the 27.0 position. The upper scales are read when it is in the 28.5 position. The transmitter is inoperative with the switch in the 27.0 position.

#### CARRIER INSERTION CONTROL

Used on AM Transmit only! Controls input level to power amplifier tube. Proper AM transmit operation is dependent on proper adjustment of this control. A careful review of the AM Operation section of this manual is recommended before operation in the AM mode.

#### A.F. GAIN CONTROL

Adjusts the level of receiver audio at the speaker or headphone jack.

#### R.F. GAIN CONTROL

Adjusts receiver gain. For normal operation, set fully clockwise.

#### MODE SELECTOR SWITCH

(Marked LSB/USB/AM REC).

LSB—When in this position, receiver operates on lower sideband when the Band Switch is in the 27.0 position. Transceiver operation is obtained when the Band Switch is in the 28.5 position.

USB—When in this position, receiver operates on upper sideband when Band Switch is in the 27.0 position. Transceiver operation is obtained when the Band Switch is in the 28.5 position.

AM REC—Receiver operates on AM when Band Switch is at 27.0 position. Transceiver operates on AM when Band Switch is at 28.5 position.

#### WARNING

It is unlawful to transmit in the 28.5 position unless a valid amateur radio operators license is obtained from the Federal Communications Commission.

#### SPOT SWITCH

Used in AM Receive only while tuning in a station. Allows operator to hear carrier of incoming AM station.

#### ANL SWITCH

Automatic Noise Limiter Switch. Reduces ignition and atmospheric static at output of receiver.



## CONTROL FUNCTIONS, FRONT PANEL (Cont'd)

### MIC JACK

A three conductor plug fits into this jack. Always use a high impedance microphone with the 1011D (Siltronix CM1011, Shure 444, etc).

### MIC GAIN CONTROL

This control adjusts the level of the microphone audio into the transmitter modulator.

## REAR PANEL CONTROLS/CONNECTORS

### POWER CONNECTOR

The AC power cord from commercial service or from the Model 14A DC to AC converter plugs into this receptacle. An AC power cord is supplied with every new 1011D.

### P.A. BIAS ADJUSTMENT

This adjustment controls the amount of P.A. idling current which should always be 40 ma. This is preset at the factory but should be checked periodically, usually at the beginning of a day's operation.

### ACCESSORY POWER RECEPTACLES

There are two 117 VAC receptacles. One, marked 3A MAX, has power whenever power is applied to the rear panel power connector through the line cord. The other, marked 1A MAX, is switched on and off by the front panel power switch. Neither of these can be used when the unit is being powered by the Model 14A DC to AC converter.

### ACCESSORY OUTPUT

The connector marked "FD-1011 ACCESS" is the output to the FD-1011 digital frequency indicator. A mating plug, from the accessory, plugs into the connector. The power for the FD-1011 is obtained from the 117 VAC switched receptacle.

## 1011D PRELIMINARY CHECKS AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. Locate the P.A. compartment and remove the packing material from the P.A. tube if not previously accomplished. (This requires removal of cabinet cover).

B. Set all front panel controls and switches as follows:

1. A.F. Gain Control fully counterclockwise (A.C. Power off in this position).
2. Mode Switch to USB.

### PRESELECTOR

This control affects both the transmit and receive sections of the unit. (It should be adjusted for maximum power output on transmit. This will then be the correct adjustment for maximum receiver sensitivity).

### AUX RELAY CONNECTOR

The center pin of this connector is at +12VDC continuously. The outer metal ring is grounded when the transmitter is keyed. It can be used to key the power to a following linear amplifier, coaxial antenna relay, etc.

### HEADPHONE JACK

For Headphone connection. Speaker is automatically disconnected when headphone plug is inserted. (Use low impedance headphones).

### S-METER ZERO ADJUSTMENT

Provides zero adjustment for S-Meter. Adjustment is accomplished with RF GAIN control set fully clockwise and antenna disconnected.

### ANTENNA CONNECTOR

Common antenna connector for receiver and transmitter sections. Mates with PL259 coaxial connector. (Use RG58 or RG8 cable).

### FUSEHOLDER

Accepts type 3AG fuse. Protects set from damage due to internal short circuit and overload of the 117 VAC SW receptacle. Use only 4 ampere fuse.

3. R.F. Gain Control fully clockwise.
4. Band Switch to 28.5 XCV position.
5. Dial setting 28.7 MHz.
6. ANL Switch OFF.
7. Spot Switch OFF.
8. Dial Set Knob 12 o'clock.
9. Preselector 3 o'clock.
10. Mic Gain Control fully counter-clockwise.



11. Carrier Insertion fully counter-clockwise.
12. P.A. Tune 12 o'clock.
13. P.A. Load 12 o'clock.
14. Meter Switch in S-Meter position.
15. Tune/Rec Switch in Rec position.
16. Plug Microphone into Mic-Jack.

At this time, all front Panel controls are preset. No power should be applied to the set.

#### C. Rear Panel Preset Instructions:

1. Connect a 50 ohm dummy load or an antenna through a 50 or 75 ohm feed line to the antenna connector.
2. A good earth ground should be connected to chassis ground stud bolt on rear panel.
3. The A.C. power cord should now be connected to rear Power Connector. Plug A.C. Cord into 117V.A.C. wall outlet.

#### **WARNING**

The cabinet cover should be in place whenever the power cord is connected to the unit as dangerously high voltages are present at the plate connection of the power amplifier and other locations within the unit. Serious injury or death may occur if personnel come in contact with these voltage sources.

At this time the set is still turned off and all controls are preset, antenna or dummy load is now connected to the set and power cord is attached to the set.

D. Turn A.F. Gain Control clockwise to about 10 o'clock. Power will now come on and the dial light should light. Let the set warm-up for about 5 minutes before proceeding to the next step.

#### **P.A. BIAS CURRENT CHECK**

The P.A. bias has been preset at the factory. However, since it is extremely important that it be set correctly at all times, a check should be made as follows:

1. Perform Preliminary Checks outlined above.
2. Push the Meter Switch down to read P.A. Cathode current.
3. At the same time, key your microphone.

1. While looking at the bottom scale on the front panel meter, note the meter reading. It should be on or near the triangle (40 ma).
5. If adjustment is required, use a small screwdriver to turn the P.A. Bias control on the rear of the set. A small triangle (delta symbol) on the meter indicates the proper setting of 40 ma. (Be certain that the mode selector is still in the USB position).

The P.A. Tube Bias (idling current) has now been adjusted. No further bias adjustment should be required. However, it is wise to always check the P.A. Bias before the first transmission of the day. The unit is now ready for tune up on the air.

#### **TRANSMITTER TUNING PROCEDURE**

Up to this point, all controls and the P.A. Idling Current have been preset. The following steps explain proper transmitter tune up procedure.

1. Ascertain that all front panel controls have been preset correctly as instructed in "B" of the Preliminary Checks.
2. With the antenna connected, locate a clear frequency on which to tune up.
3. Push both the Tune/Rec switch and the P.A. Cathode/S-Meter switch down at the same time. (The transmitter will now be keyed). Peak the preselector for maximum P.A. Cathode Current on the meter as quickly as possible.

#### **CAUTION**

Key transmitter for not more than ten seconds at a time and allow ten seconds to elapse between keying periods while tuning up transmitter.

4. Release P.A. Cathode/S-Meter switch and again push Tune/Rec switch down. Quickly peak P.A. Tune Control for maximum reading on meter. (Meter is now reading relative power output). Release switch.
5. Once again, push Tune/Rec switch down and quickly peak P.A. Load to maximum meter reading. Release switch.
6. Push Tune/Rec switch down and repeak P.A. Tune Control. Release switch.

If a calibrated wattmeter is in the antenna line, it should read 70 watts or more when the set is properly tuned-up (Tune/Rec switch in tune position).



You have now completed the transmitter tune-up procedure. If you desire to change frequency and move the dial more than 50 KHz, it will be necessary to repeat the P.A. Tune, P.A. Load, and Pre-selector controls (Steps 3 through 6).

### CAUTION

PROPER TUNING AT ALL TIMES IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT. IMPROPER TUNING WILL CAUSE PREMATURE POWER AMPLIFIER TUBE FAILURE.

If the receiver is operated with the Band Switch in the 27.0 REC position and the Preselector, PA Tune and PA Load controls are adjusted for maximum receiver sensitivity it will be necessary to retune the transmitter when returning it to operation with the Mode Selector in the 28.5 XCV position.

## OPERATION

### RECEIVING SINGLE SIDEBAND

In the following instructions, it is assumed that all preceding Preliminary Checks, P.A. Bias Adjustment and Transmitter Tuning procedures have been accomplished as instructed.

Place the Mode Selector Switch in the USB or LSB position as desired. Turn the A.F. Gain Control clockwise to the 3 o'clock position. (If the unit was not previously turned on, wait 30 seconds or more for the tube filaments to warm up). Check that the Carrier Insertion Control is at MIN. Turn the main tuning dial to the desired frequency indication and then *carefully* adjust the preselector and P.A. Tune Controls for maximum noise output. Readjust A.F. Gain Control as necessary to increase or decrease receiver output to a comfortable level.

### NOTE

The PRESELECTOR resonates the transmitter driver stages and the receiver RF amplifier plate circuit. The P.A. TUNE and P.A. LOAD controls adjust the input and output capacitors in the transmitter power amplifier final plate circuit, as well as the receiver RF amplifier grid circuit. Proper adjustment of these controls in the receive position will result in approximately resonant conditions in the transmitter stages.

In practice, the receiver will often be tuned across the band until a signal is heard to which the 1011D operator will want the 1011D transmitter stages

tuned. Adjusting the Preselector and P.A. Tune controls for maximum S-Meter indication will provide this tuning while listening to the received signal.

If there is ignition or atmospheric noise present that interferes with the received signal, set the ANL switch to the upper position. This will activate the Anti Noise Limiter to limit the peak excursion of the noise in the receiver audio circuits.

### RECEIVER TUNING (SSB)

Precise tuning of a single sideband signal is very important. Do not be satisfied to merely tune until the voice can be understood, but take the extra care of setting the dial to the exact spot where the voice sounds natural. Above all, avoid the habit of tuning so that the voice is pitched higher than normal. This is an unfortunate habit practiced by quite a number of operators.

The following points help to explain the effects of mistuning:

1. If you tune so that the received voice is higher than normal pitch, you will then transmit off frequency, and your voice will sound lower than normal pitch to the other station. He will probably retune his dial to make you sound right. If this continues, you will gradually "waltz" one another across the band. If you are both mistuning to an unnaturally higher pitch, you will waltz across the band twice as fast. (And someone will, no doubt, be accused of frequency drift).

2. Mistuning results in serious harmonic distortion of voice, and should be quite noticeable to the average ear. Some will claim that if they don't know how the other person's voice actually sounds, they can't tune him in properly, but this is not true. With a little practice, it is quite easy to tell. Some voices are rich in harmonics, and are easier to tune in than a person with a "flat" voice. Also, a transmitter operated properly, with low distortion, is easier to tune in than one which is over-driven and generating excessive distortion. You will know when you have a station tuned in right on the nose. It will sound just like "AM", so to speak. Mainly, avoid the habit of tuning so everyone sounds higher than normal pitch, or like "Donald Duck". This is incorrect, unnecessary, and irritating to the ear.

### TRANSMITTING SINGLE SIDEBAND

The transmitter frequency will be the same as the received signal frequency as indicated by the position of the main tuning dial, or to any frequency to which the dial is set. If the frequency for transmission is to be the same frequency as the received signal, or on a clear frequency, the transmitter should be tuned per the Transmitter Tuning Procedure on page 8. If it has



been tuned up previously, only minor adjustments will be required on a new frequency.

Be certain that the Carrier Insertion Control is in its full counter clockwise position.

After tune-up, key the microphone and turn the MIC GAIN control clockwise as you speak into the microphone until the S-Meter pointer is swinging into the upper third of the scale on voice peaks. No further adjustments will be required from one transmission to another unless frequency is changed. The meter is heavily damped and its peak reading with average voice modulation may not be impressive. However, the voice peaks are well over the 200 watt input rating of your Siltronix 1011D.

#### NOTE

The unit will not transmit when the Band Switch is in the 27.0 REC position. Transmission on 28.5 XCV is illegal unless the operator holds a valid and appropriate Amateur Radio License issued by the Federal Communications Commission.

#### RECEIVING AM

In the following instructions, it is assumed that all preceding Preliminary Checks, P.A. Bias Adjustment and Transmitter Tuning procedures have been accomplished as instructed.

Place the Mode Selector switch in the AM REC position. Turn the A.F. Gain Control clockwise to the 3 o'clock position. (If unit was not previously turned on, wait 30 seconds or more for the tube filaments to warm up).

Rotate the tuning dial until an AM signal is heard. Place the SPOT switch in the ON (up) position. This will produce a "whistle" in the output which should then be adjusted to "zero beat" by fine adjustment of the tuning dial. Turn the SPOT switch OFF (down). The AM station is then precisely tuned in and when transmitting in reply, the 1011D will be on the exact same frequency. Adjust the audio gain for a comfortable listening level. The P.A. Tune and Preselector controls may be adjusted for maximum S-Meter reading.

#### NOTE

The PRESELECTOR resonates the transmitter driver stages and the receiver RF amplifier plate circuit. The P.A. TUNE and P.A. LOAD controls adjust the input and output capacitors in the transmitter power amplifier final plate circuit, as well as the

receiver RF amplifier grid circuit. Proper adjustment of these controls in the receive position will result in approximately resonant conditions in the transmitter stages.

#### TRANSMITTING AM

The transmitter frequency will be the same as the received signal, as indicated by the main tuning dial, or to any frequency to which the dial is set. If the frequency for transmission is to be the same frequency as the received signal, or a clear frequency, the transmitter should be tuned per the Transmitter Tuning Procedure on page 8. If it has been tuned previously, only minor adjustments will be required on a new frequency.

After Tune-up, push the S-Meter switch down to the P.A. Cathode position and key the microphone. (Work out a means for doing this with one hand as you will need the other free for the next step). Next turn the Carrier Insertion Control clockwise to set the P.A. Cathode current at 120 milliamperes then release the switch and microphone switch.

Key the transmitter with the microphone switch and speak into the mike. Advance the microphone Gain Control from its minimum position until the S-Meter pointer just begins to respond on voice peaks.

#### CAUTION

The Microphone Gain setting is critical. Do not exceed the setting obtained when following the directions in the preceding paragraph. Excessive overmodulation, with its attendant distortion, will result. Your signal will be difficult to understand and will contain excessive harmonics that may cause interference on this and other frequency bands.

Proper Microphone Gain settings will be obtained with the control at the 8 or 9 o'clock position. "Power Mikes" are not recommended for use with the 1011D. Use a Siltronix CM1011, Shure 444 or other microphone, with similar characteristics.

#### CAUTION

If the previous adjustments have all been completed correctly, R.F. output will be 10 to 30 watts dead carrier with mike keyed. Do not exceed the carrier insertion limits of 120 ma. or damage to the P.A. tube will result. If reduced carrier power is desired, the carrier insertion can be reduced to produce a meter reading of 100 ma.



## CIRCUIT THEORY

### GENERAL DISCUSSION

The Siltronix 1011D transceiver provides single sideband, suppressed carrier transceive operation, and generates the single sideband signal by means of a crystal lattice filter. To permit a logical discussion of this mode of operation, certain definitions are necessary.

In a normal AM signal (double sideband with carrier), a radio frequency signal is modulated with an audio frequency signal. This is considered by many to be merely a case of varying the amplitude of the carrier at an audio rate. In fact, however, there are actually sideband frequencies generated, which are the result of mixing the RF and the AF signals. These sidebands are the sum of, and the difference between, the two heterodyned signals. In the detection of this conventional AM signal, the two sidebands are mixed with the carrier to recover and reproduce the audio intelligence. This is an inefficient means of transmission, because only 25 percent of the transmitted power is used to transmit intelligence. There are other attendant drawbacks also. The bandwidth of AM voice transmission is approximately 6 KHz, while the actual demodulated audio is only approximately 3 KHz. The result is inefficient use of the frequency band, and over half of the allotted band is unusable due to heterodynes, interference, and congestion.

In the single sideband, suppressed carrier mode of transmission, only one of the sideband signals is transmitted. The other sideband and the carrier are suppressed to negligible level. In addition to increasing the transmission efficiency by a factor of four, single sideband effectively doubles the number of stations or channels which can be used in a given band of frequencies.

It should be remembered that in the single sideband, suppressed carrier mode of transmitting, the unwanted sideband and carrier are only suppressed, not entirely eliminated. Thus, with a transmitted signal from a transmitter with a 50 db sideband suppression, the unwanted sideband will be present, and will be transmitted, but its level will be 50 db below the wanted sideband. When this signal is received at a level of 20 db over S9, the unwanted sideband will be present at a level of approximately S5. The same is true of carrier suppression. With carrier suppression of 60 db, and a signal level of 20 db over S9, carrier will be present at a level of approximately S3 to S4.

For the following discussion refer to the schematic diagram, and to Figures 3, 4, and 5.

### SIGNAL GENERATION

When the push-to-talk switch on the microphone is depressed, the transmitter portion of the transceiver

is activated, and it generates a single sideband, suppressed carrier signal in the following manner. Carrier is generated by Carrier Oscillator Q3, connected as a Pierce oscillator with the crystal operating in parallel resonance. This stage operates in both the transmit and receive modes. When transmitting, the RF output of the oscillator is injected into the control grid of the Balanced Modulator, V13. This balanced modulator is a beam deflection tube, and operates similar to a cathode ray tube in that the electron beam from the cathode is deflected to one output plate or the other by the charge appearing on the deflection plates. The carrier signal applied to the control grid of the balanced modulator appears on both plates of the output. The two plates are connected to Transformer T1301. The deflection plate DC voltages are adjusted by means of the carrier balance control, R1305, so that the RF signals being applied to the output plates will cancel each other, and the output from T1301 will be zero. Audio signals from the Microphone Amplifier, V14, are applied as a modulating voltage to one deflection plate, and the two sidebands resulting from the sum and difference frequencies of the audio and carrier signals appear in the output of transformer T1301. Carrier suppression is approximately 60 db down. The Carrier Insertion control limits the carrier level that can be inserted in AM and thus protects the final amplifier from being overdriven.

The double sideband, suppressed carrier signal is then coupled from the secondary winding of T1301 to the crystal filter, which suppresses the lower sideband, and permits only the upper sideband to be applied to the First IF Amplifier, V7. The carrier frequency is generated at approximately 5500.0 KHz, when the unit is in the upper sideband mode (USB). With the lower (LSB) sideband crystal, the carrier crystal frequency will be 5504.6 KHz, and this positions the double sideband signal on the other side of the filter response curve, attenuating the upper sideband by at least 50 db.

Q1, the VFO 2N706 Oscillator, operates in the common base configuration as a Colpitts oscillator. Q2, the buffer, is used for isolation. The extremely good regulation achieved through using the Zener diode regulator, D1712, across the bias supply voltage, also contributes to the stability.

The VFO in the Model 1011D exhibits extremely good stability after the initial warm-up period. Drift from a cold start will be less than 2 KHz during the first hour. After the initial warm-up period drift will be negligible.

The single sideband, suppressed carrier signal from the First IF Amplifier is fed to the Transmit Mixer, V2, where it is heterodyned with the VFO signal. The resultant signal at the desired transmit frequency is amplified by the Driver, V3, and the Power Amplifier,



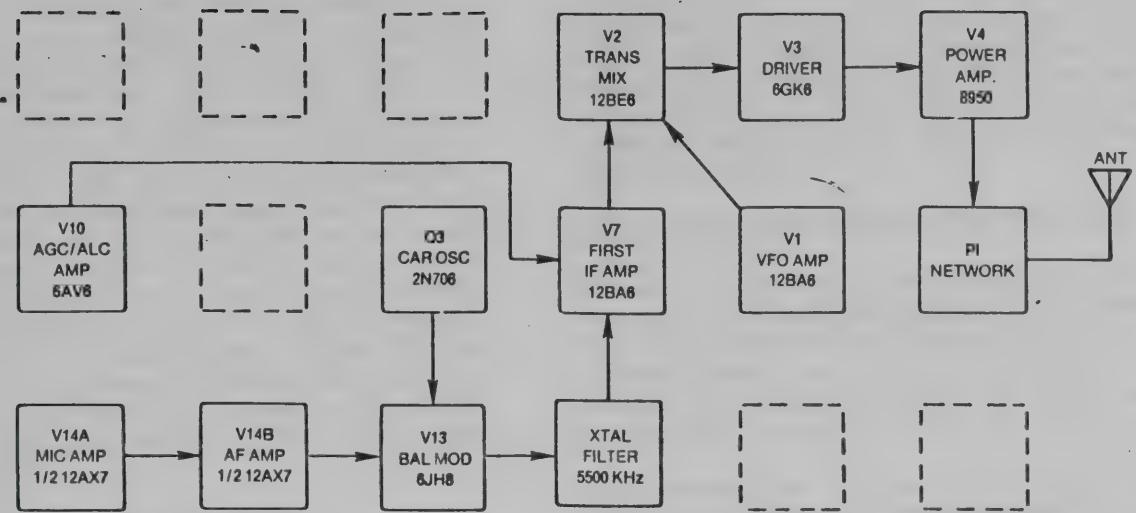


FIGURE 3. BLOCK DIAGRAM, TRANSMIT MODE.

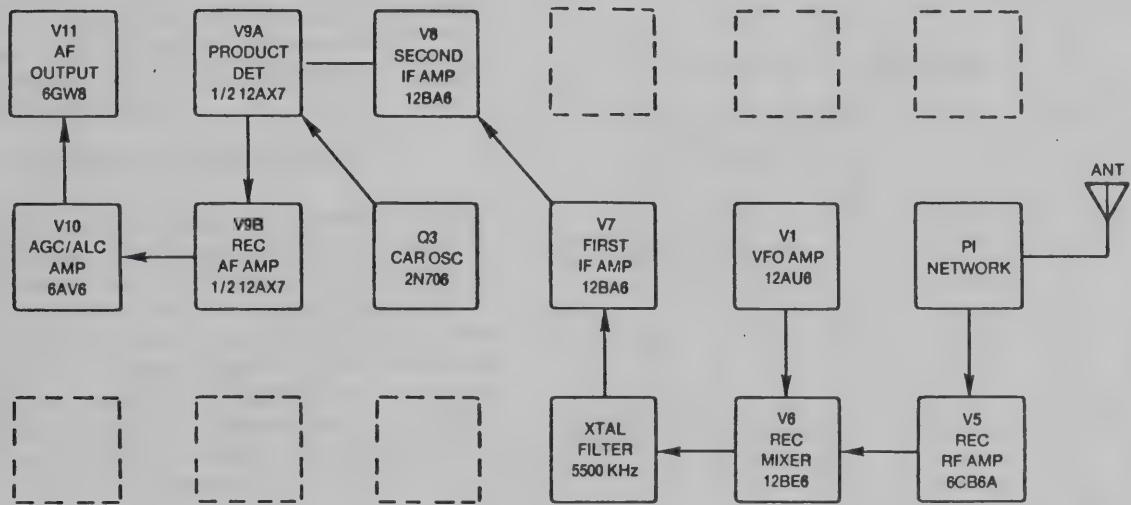


FIGURE 4. BLOCK DIAGRAM, RECEIVE MODE.

V4. The signal from the VFO Amplifier is initiated in the transistorized VFO/Buffer circuit comprised of Q1 and Q2. The signal from the VFO is routed to the VFO Amplifier and is mixed with the single sideband from the IF amplifier, resulting in output in the 10 meter band. When the transceiver is in the TRANSMIT mode, the gain of the First IF Amplifier is controlled through the Automatic Level Control (ALC) network (using the AGC Amplifier V10) to control the gain of the stage in response to the average input power to the Power Amplifier. This ALC system will compensate for extremely strong input signals, but does not completely eliminate the necessity of proper adjustment of the MIC. GAIN control. This feature will help prevent the transmitter from flat-topping and generating spurious emissions, but considerable

distortion may occur if the MIC. GAIN control is not properly adjusted. Refer to Operating Instructions.

#### TUNE OPERATION

Normally, the frequency of the carrier oscillator is approximately 300 Hertz outside the 6 db passband of the crystal lattice filter. In TUNE position, the frequency of the carrier oscillator is moved approximately 800 Hertz to place it well within the passband of the crystal lattice filter.

#### RECEIVE

In RECEIVE position, or at any time when the transmitter is not in TRANSMIT, all circuits used in trans-



mitting are disabled through circuits controlled by relay K1. The relay is energized for transmitting and de-energized for receiving. One contact, when de-energized, allows received signals from the antenna to be applied, through the transmitter tank circuit, to the receiver R. F. Amplifier, V5, where they are amplified and then applied to the control grid of the Receiver Mixer, V6. The local oscillator signal from the VFO Amplifier is then heterodyned with the received signal to produce the IF Frequency. All IF amplification is accomplished at this frequency, nominally 5500.0 KHz, through IF amplifiers V7 and V8. In the Product Detector, V9A, the IF signal is heterodyned with the carrier frequency generated by Carrier Oscillator, Q3. The resultant audio is then amplified by V9B, which then couples to the AGC amplifier, V10, and the audio output stage, V11.

## FREQUENCY CALIBRATION

Frequency calibration of the Model 1011D tuning dial is in 5 KHz increments. Dial accuracy and tracking are quite good, but caution must always be observed when operating near band edges. Measuring the frequency with a frequency standard or marker generator when working near band edges is recommended. The procedure for adjusting the dial calibration is covered in the OPERATION section.

## TRANSMIT AND RECEIVE SWITCHING

Transmit and receive switching is performed by relay K1. In TRANSMIT, only those tubes that operate in the transmit mode are operative, all others being biased to cutoff through the relay contacts. In RECEIVE, with the relays de-energized, the tubes that are used only in transmit are cut off in the same manner. Relay K1 when de-energized, applies signals from the output Pi-network to the receiver. Note that relay K1 will not operate when the BAND SWITCH control is in the 27.0 REC position.

## POWER RATING

The Siltronix 1011D is capable of over 200 watts P.E.P input under steady state two-tone test conditions. The peak envelope power, when voice modulated, is considerably greater, typically 300 watts or more.

The built-in power supply produces a no-load plate voltage of approximately 880 volts. Under TUNE conditions, this voltage will drop to approximately 680 volts and maximum input power will be reduced considerably below the voice P.E.P. rating. Under voice modulation, because average power is considerably less, the power amplifier plate and screen voltages will be maintained higher, even during voice peaks, by the power supply filter capacitors. Peak plate current will, therefore, also be higher than with two-tone test conditions. Under typical operating

conditions, peak plate current before flat-topping will be 380 ma. at 800 volts, to result in an input of about 300 watts P.E.P. Meter readings of cathode current will not reflect this power input, however, because of the damping in the meter. Cathode current readings under normal voice input should not average more than 100 to 120 ma.

## POWER AMPLIFIER PLATE DISSIPATION

There is often a misunderstanding about the plate dissipation of tubes operated as AB1 amplifiers under voice modulation. In the Siltronix 1011D, while in the transmit mode, and with no modulation, the plate voltage will be approximately 830 volts, the plate current 40 ma., and the power input 33 watts.

Authorities agree that the average voice power is 10 to 20 db below peak voice power. Normally, some peak clipping in the power amplifier can be tolerated, and a peak-to-average ratio of only 6 db may sometimes occur. Under such conditions, the average power input will be 80 watts, and average plate current will be 100

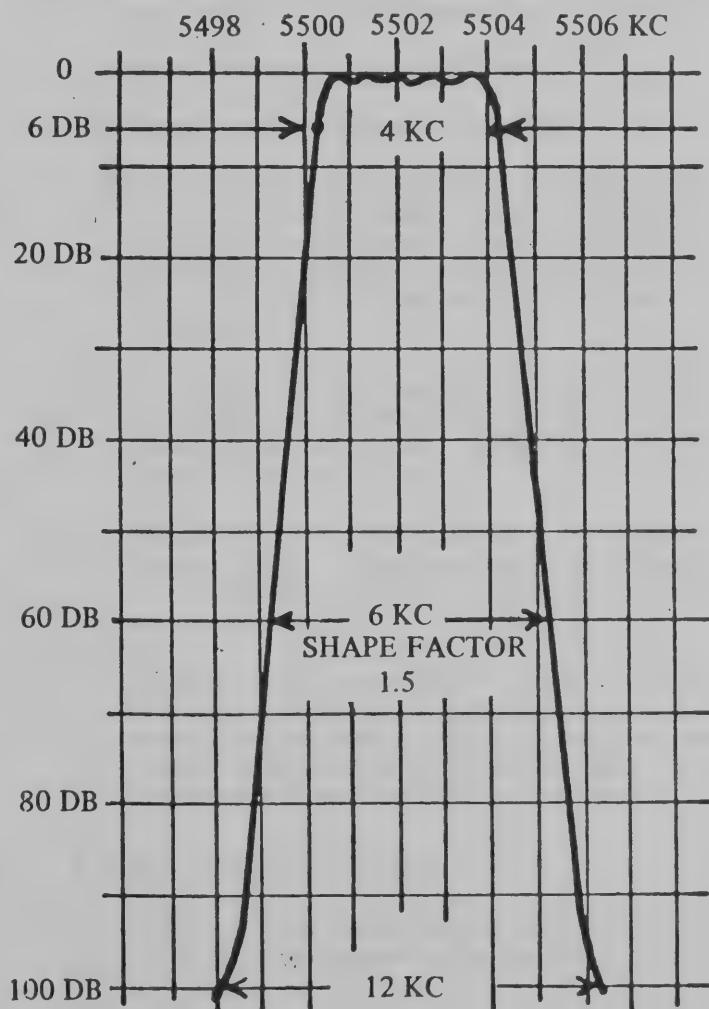


FIGURE 5. CRYSTAL FILTER CHARACTERISTICS.



ma. With power amplifier efficiency of 65 percent, plate dissipation will be approximately 26 watts. The 8950 is rated at 40 watts, continuous duty cycle. Thus it can be seen that under normal operating conditions, the Power Amplifier tube in the 1011D is not being

driven very hard. Note, however, that proper modulation level must be maintained by correct setting of MIC. GAIN, and that the length of time in TUNE position must be limited to not more than 10 seconds at a time.

## ALIGNMENT AND TROUBLESHOOTING

The alignment procedures presented in this section are routine touch-up procedures for all tuned circuits and other adjustments. It is recommended that the procedures be performed in the order presented. However, if complete realignment is not required (as may be the case when just one tube is replaced), perform just those procedures required. Refer to Figures 6 and 7 for component placement.

### RECEIVER ALIGNMENT

Receiver alignment involves only the adjustment of the Second IF coil. The RF coils which affect receiver performance are also used in the TRANSMIT mode. Their adjustment is covered under "TRANSMITTER ALIGNMENT".

1. After allowing approximately five minutes for warmup, tune the receiver to the middle of the band and on a "clear" frequency.
2. Adjust the P.A. TUNE, P.A. LOAD, AND PRESELECTOR for maximum noise.
3. Adjust the second IF coil (L801) for maximum background noise.

### S-METER ADJUSTMENT

With the antenna disconnected, R.F. GAIN control fully clockwise, and S-Meter switch in S-METER position, set R705, (S-Meter zero), located on the rear panel, for zero meter reading. Determine that no local signals are being received.

### TRANSMITTER ALIGNMENT

1. To adjust the Power Amplifier Bias (after allowing approximately five minutes for warm-up).
  - a. Hold Meter Switch in P. A. CATHODE position.
  - b. Rotate CARRIER INSERTION control fully counterclockwise.
  - c. Rotate Mic Gain control fully counterclockwise, then key the transmitter with the microphone switch. Adjust the Carrier Balance control, R1309 on the bottom cover, for a null.
  - d. Again, key the transmitter with the microphone switch, and without speaking into the

microphone, adjust the P.A. BIAS control on the rear panel until the meter reads 40 ma. of *idling current*. This point is indicated on the meter by the small triangular "delta" symbol.

2. The alignment of transmitter circuits involves the adjustment of tuned circuits in the VFO Amplifier, V1, the Transmit MIXER, V2, and the DRIVER stage, V3. It is recommended that a 50 ohm dummy load be connected to the antenna jack during this series of adjustments.
  - a. Set the tuning dial to approximately 28.5 MHz, and the PRESELECTOR control at 12 o'clock.
  - b. Set P.A. LOAD control to 9 o'clock.
  - c. Set Meter switch to P.A. CATHODE.
  - d. Press Mic. button. Check *idling current*. It should be on the "delta" symbol when the CARRIER BALANCE control is nulled, and the CARRIER INSERTION control is fully counterclockwise. Adjust P.A. BIAS control, on rear panel if necessary.
  - e. With Mic. button depressed, adjust CARRIER BALANCE control for slight increase in meter reading, (50 to 60 ma.). Adjust P.A. TUNE control to resonance (dip).
  - f. Adjust coils L101, L201, and L301, for maximum reading. When reading goes higher than 80 ma., or so, adjust CARRIER BALANCE control for 60 ma. again.
  - g. Adjust coils carefully for maximum peak. Exercise caution with CARRIER BALANCE control. Do not exceed 100 ma. reading for more than a few seconds. Be sure P.A. TUNE control is resonated (adjusted for "dip" in meter reading).

### 3. Power Amplifier Neutralization.

- a. After allowing approximately five minutes for warm-up, tune transmitter to approximately 28.5 MHz.
- b. Set the P.A. LOAD control to 9 o'clock.
- c. Set S-Meter switch to P.A. CATHODE.



d. Key the transmitter with the Mic. button, and without speaking into the microphone, adjust the CARRIER BALANCE control for a reading of approximately 100 ma. Quickly adjust the PRESELECTOR for a peak. Quickly readjust the CARRIER BALANCE control to 100 ma. if it increased to a higher reading.

e. With the Mic. button still depressed, rotate the P.A. TUNE control through its range from 9 o'clock to 3 o'clock. You will note a pronounced "dip" in meter reading at resonance. Observe any tendency for the meter to "peak" above the 100 ma. plateau on either side of resonance. If there is such a peak, adjust C401, the P.A. NEUTRALIZING trimmer, to suppress the peak. When properly neutralized, the meter reading will hold steadily at 100 ma. except for the sharp dip at resonance, but there will be no peak above the 100 ma. level.

f. Key the transmitter with the Mic. button, and readjust the CARRIER BALANCE control for minimum Power Amplifier current. Power Amplifier idling current should be on the "delta" symbol. If not, repeat the Power Amplifier Bias adjustment described in TRANSMITTER ALIGNMENT, STEP 1.

#### 4. Carrier Frequency Adjustment.

A dummy load, wattmeter and audio generator are required for this adjustment.

a. After allowing a five minute warm-up period, tune the transmitter to approximately 28.5 MHz with the Mode Selector at USB.

b. Key the transmitter with the Mic. button, and adjust the CARRIER BALANCE control for minimum Power Amplifier current.

c. Insert a 1500 Hz audio signal from an audio generator into the MIC. jack on the front panel. Adjust the gain of the audio generator and the MIC GAIN control (R1404) until the wattmeter reads approximately 10 to 15 watts.

d. Adjust the First I.F. coil, L701, for maximum RF output. Adjust both slugs of the balanced modulator transformer, T1301, for maximum RF output.

e. Increase the output of the audio generator until the wattmeter reads 40 watts. Reset the audio generator to 200 Hertz and adjust the USB carrier oscillator trimmer, C1503, for a reading of 10 watts.

f. Switch the Mode Selector to the LSB position. Adjust the LSB carrier oscillator trimmer, C1501, for a reading of 10 watts.

g. Reset the audio generator to 1500 Hertz, the output power to 40 watts. Reset the audio generator to 200 Hertz and readjust carrier oscillator trimmers, if required, for 10 watts.

#### NOTE

An RF signal generator or AM transmitter covering the CB or 10-meter bands will be required for the following adjustments.

h. Set the Mode Selector switch to USB. Tune in an AM carrier from the transmitter or an unmodulated signal from the generator. Adjust the main tuning dial for a zero beat at the transceiver output.

i. Set the Mode Selector switch to LSB and retune for zero beat using the LSB VFO shifter (C1621).

#### NOTE

An AM transmitter must be used for the following steps.

j. Apply voice modulation to the AM transmitter and adjust the AM VFO shifter (C1613) for best received audio quality.

k. Remove modulation from the AM transmitter. Turn the SPOT switch on and adjust the AM carrier oscillator trimmer (1507) for zero beat.

#### 5. VFO Calibration.

After allowing approximately five minutes for warm-up, set the main tuning dial to the frequency standard or marker generator signal nearest to the center of the band to be calibrated. Adjust the DIAL SET to the 12 o'clock position. Locate the VFO cover and adjust the appropriate trimmer to zero beat the VFO with the standard or generator signal. This adjustment procedure should be performed for both bands with the Sideband Selector in the USB position.

Use an insulated alignment tool for adjustment. Accuracy in other parts of the bands will be quite good, but remember that the 1011D is not to be considered a frequency standard; be cautious when operating near band edges.

#### 6. Troubleshooting.

The information contained in Figures 6 and 7, together with the voltage and resistance measurements in Table 1, and the information in Table 2, should be sufficient for most troubleshooting by the average licensed amateur radio operator. Note that the conditions for making



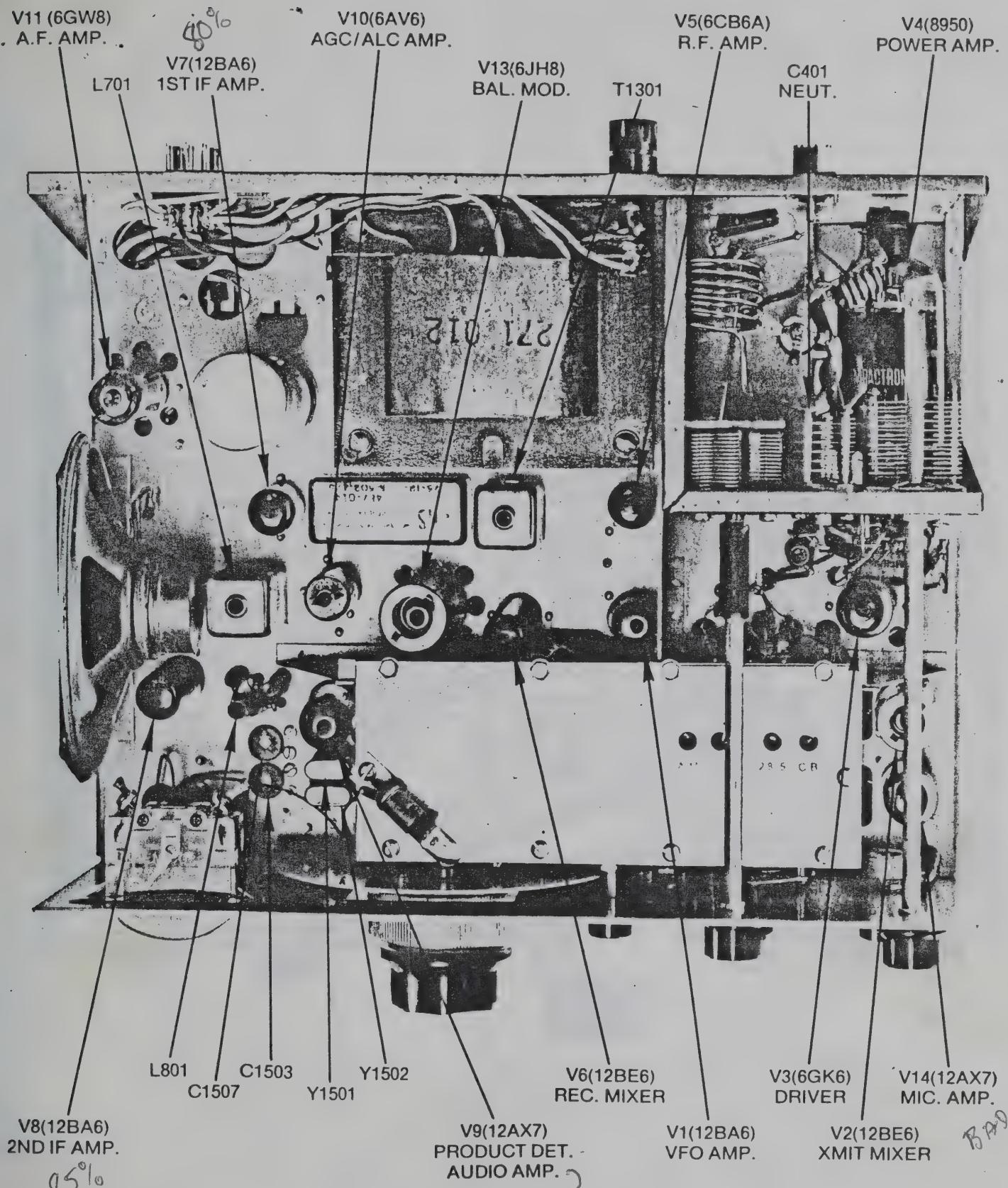


FIGURE 6. SILTRONIX MODEL 1011D, TOP VIEW.



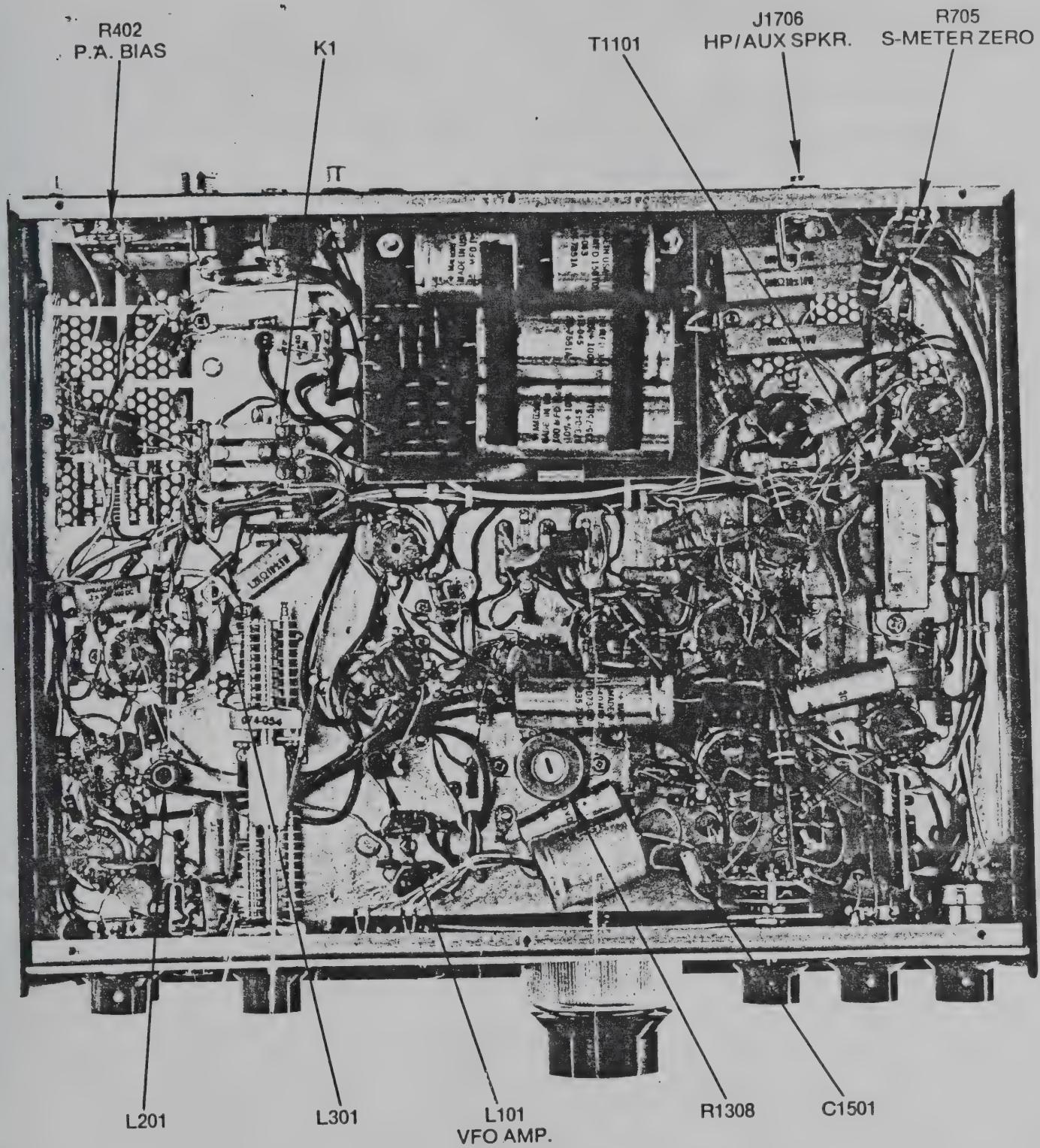


FIGURE 7. SILTRONIX MODEL 1011D, BOTTOM VIEW.



the voltage and resistance measurements of Table 1 are as follows:

RECEIVE:

1. R.F. Gain Control in "minimum" position.
2. Mode Selector Switch in "AM REC" position.
3. Main Tuning Control set to middle of range.
4. Band Switch set to "28.5".
5. Antenna connection terminated in 50 ohm dummy load.
6. A.F. Gain Control:  
A) In "OFF" position for resistance measurements.

B) Switch at "ON" position but gain set at "minimum" for voltage measurements.

7. ANL in "OFF" position.
8. Spot Switch in "OFF" position.

TRANSMIT:

1. Mic Gain Control in "minimum" position.
2. Band Switch set to "28.5".
3. Transmitter fully tuned in middle of band.
4. Voltage measured with Tune-Rec Switch in "TUNE" position.

NOTE: All voltages/resistances are plus or minus 20%.



TABLE 1. VOLTAGE AND RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS.

Voltage measurements were taken using a HEWLETT PACKARD Model 410C/B VTVM. Resistance measurements were taken using a SIMPSON Model 260 Volt-Ohm meter. Refer to other conditions for measurements on page 19.

TUBE TYPE	R = Rec. T = Trans.	Socket Pin Numbers								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V1 12BA6	R Volts	0	0	0	12.6AC	130	40	.38		
VFO Amp.	T Volts	0	0	0	12.6AC	120	38	.38		
	Ohms	85Ω	0	0	0	>50K	100K	60Ω		
V2 12BE6	R Volts	-2.5	0	0	12.6AC	212	-2.5	0		
Trans. Mixer	T Volts	-2.5	0	0	12.6AC	195	105	-10.0		
	Ohms	100K	0	0	0	>50K	25K	25K		
V3 6GK6	R Volts	0	-6.2	0	12.6AC	6.3AC	NC	260	0	0
Driver	T Volts	.9	-6.2	0	12.6AC	6.3AC	NC	230	170	0
	Ohms	10Ω	50K	0	0	0	NC	>30K	100Ω	0
V5 6CB6A	R Volts	-.35	0	6.3AC	12.6AC	215	95	0		
Rec. R.F.	T Volts	-9.5	0	6.3AC	12.6AC	200	-4.6	0		
	Ohms	26K	0	0	0	>30K	>40K	0		
V6 12BE6	R Volts	-4.0	0	0	12.6AC	260	95	-.7		
Rec. Mixer	T Volts	-3.8	0	0	12.6AC	220	0	-10.0		
	Ohms	82Ω	0	0	0	>40K	100K	56Ω		
V7 12BA6	R Volts	-1.2	0	0	12.6AC	200	100	0		
1st I.F.	T Volts	-1.5	0	0	12.6AC	165	95	0		
	Ohms	100K	0	0	0	>30K	40K	0		
V8 12BA6	R Volts	-1.5	0	0	12.6AC	195	95	0		
2nd I.F.	T Volts	-33	0	0	12.6AC	0	0	0		
	Ohms	13K	0	0	0	>30K	>40K	0		
V9 12AX7	R Volts	95	-2.5	0	0	NC	125	-.1	0	6.3AC
Det. A.F.	T Volts	-4.3	-3.6	0	0	NC	0	-1	0	6.3AC
	Ohms	370K	7.5Ω	270	0	NC	125K	1M	0	0
V10 6AV6	R Volts	0	1.7	6.3AC	12.6AC	NC	0	210		
AGC Amp.	T Volts	0	1.4	6.3AC	12.6AC	NC	-.37	165		
	Ohms	500K	5K	0	0	NC	∞	>40K		
V11	R Volts	0	1.5	215	0	6.3AC	255	6.5	0	155
A.F. Output	T Volts	0	.4	0	0	6.3AC	225	0	-.85	-.2
	Ohms	110Ω	2.7K	>30K	0	0	>30K	270Ω	1.1M	120K
V13 6JH8	R Volts	0	0	0	6.3AC	0	-2	0	0	0
Bal. Mod.	T Volts	0	9	90	6.3AC	0	-1.8	0	130	130
	Ohms	3K	110K	6K	0	0	25K	0	14K	14K
V14 12AX7	R Volts	55	-.47	0	0	12.6AC	-42	0	.13	NC
Mic. Amp	T Volts	55	-.47	0	0	12.6AC	76	0	.53	NC
	Ohms	820K	2M	0	0	0	200K	0	1K	NC
		1	2.6	3.11	4.10	5.9	7.8	12	PLATE	
V4 8950	R Volts	0	0	0	0	-60	NC	12.6AC	+840	
Pwr. Amp	T Volts	0	22	175	0	-60	NC	12.6AC	+750	
	Ohms	0	3Ω	100	0	18K	NC	0		



TABLE 2. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE.

DEFECT	POSSIBLE CAUSE
PA Idling Current Unstable	1. Defective Power Amplifier Tube (V4). 2. Defective BIAS control and/or associated components. 3. Defective bias power supply.
Inability to Load per Operation Instructions	1. Antenna not resonant at operating frequency. 2. Defective transmission line. 3. Defective antenna loading coil(s). 4. Tubes V1 through V4 defective.
Insufficient Sideband Suppression	1. Carrier Oscillator (Q3) operating on incorrect frequency. 2. Crystal filter defective or mistuned.
Insufficient Carrier Suppression	1. Tube V13 defective. 2. Transformer T1301 defective or mistuned. 3. Carrier Oscillator (Q3) operating on incorrect frequency.
Microphonics in Transmitter	1. Tubes V13 and/or V14 defective. 2. IF coil L701 Defective or incorrectly adjusted. 3. Microphone defective.
Low Receiver Sensitivity	1. Tubes V5 through V10 defective. 2. Incorrect adjustment of the transmitter Pi-Network. 3. IF coil L801 incorrectly adjusted or defective. 4. K1 relay contacts defective.

TABLE 3. VFO AND CARRIER OSCILLATOR FREQUENCIES

Tuning Dial	V1 Injection Frequency	Q1 Osc. Frequency	Q3 Osc. Carrier Frequency
26,950 KC	21,450 KC	(1/2) 10,725 KC	5500 KC
27,260 KC	21,760 KC	(1/2) 10,880 KC	5500 KC
28,500 KC	23,000 KC	(1/2) 11,500 KC	5500 KC
29,000 KC	23,500 KC	(1/2) 11,750 KC	5500 KC



## PARTS LIST

### CAPACITORS

Unless otherwise specified, capacitors are listed in pico farads with a whole number and in micro farads with a decimal number.

C101	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C102	0.002, 20%, 1KV Disc.
C103	27pf Disc.
C105	15pf Disc.
C106	5pf Disc.
C107	2pf Disc.
C110	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C111	0.002, 20%, 1KV Disc.
C112	100pf, 500V Disc.
C202	0.002, 20%, 1KV Disc.
C203	470pf SM
C204	2pf, 500V Ceramic
C205	0.002, 20%, 1KV Disc.
C206	1.5pf
C207	0.01
C2A	20pf Driver Tuning
C2B	20pf Driver Tuning
C302	0.002, 20%, 1KV Disc.
C303	510pf SM
C304	0.002, 20%, 1KV Disc.
C305	5pf
C401	20pf Neut. Trimmer
C402	15pf, 3KV Disc.
C403	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C404	0.002, 20%, 1KV Disc.
C405	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C406	270pf, 2500V Mica
C407	40pf P.A. Tune
C408	410pf P.A. Load
C409	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C410	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C501	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C502	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C503	30pf Disc.
C601	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C602	220pf Disc.
C603	430pf SM
C701	1 mfd., 50V
C702	50pf Disc.
C703	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C704	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C705	2pf Disc.
C706	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C801	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C802	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C803	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C804	50pf Disc.
C805	50pf Disc.
C806	2 mfd., 450V
C901	220pf Disc.
C902	0.002, 20%, 1KV Disc.
C903	150pf Disc.

C904	2 mfd., 450V
C905	500pf Disc.
C906	0.002, 20%, 1KV Disc.
C907	40 mfd., 350V
C1001	0.05, 200V, Mylar
C1002	0.05, 200V, Mylar
C1003	0.001, 20% Disc.
C1004	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C1005	0.001, 20% Disc.
C1006	0.001, 20% Disc.
C1007	0.001, 20% Disc.
C1101	220pf Disc.
C1102	0.002, 20%, 1KV Disc.
C1103	500pf Disc.
C1104	0.01, 10%, 1KV Tubular
C1105	20 mfd., 25V
C1106	2 mfd., 450V
C1301	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C1302	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C1303	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C1304	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C1305	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C1306	220pf Disc.
C1307	0.002, 20%, 1KV Disc.
C1401	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C1402	0.1, 10%, 400V Mylar
C1403	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C1404	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C1405	0.1, 10%, 400V Mylar
C1406	100pf Disc.
C1407	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C1501	6-30pf Ceramic Trimmer
C1502	10pf Disc.
C1503	6-30pf Ceramic Trimmer
C1504	270pf SM
C1505	270pf SM
C1506	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C1507	30pf
C1601	Selected Value
C1602	5pf Trimmer
C1603	5pf Trimmer
C1605	Selected Value
C1608	10pf Main Tuning
C1609	Selected Value
C1610	2pf Dial Set
C1611	20pf Disc.
C1612	270pf SM
C1613	5-30pf Ceramic Trimmer
C1614	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C1615	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C1616	300pf SM
C1617	27pf SM
C1618	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C1619	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C1620	0.002, 20%, 1KV Disc.
C1621	5-30pf Ceramic Trimmer
C1622	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C1701	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.

C1702	100 mfd., 35V
C1703	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C1705	0.0047, 1KV
C1706	0.0047, 1KV
C1707	150 mfd., 150V
C1708	100 mfd., 350V
C1709	100 mfd., 350V
C1710	0.002, 20%, 1KV Disc.
C1711	0.01, + 80, -20%, 500V Disc.
C1712A	80 mfd., 400V
C1712B	80 mfd., 400V
C1712C	5 mfd., 400V
C1712D	5 mfd., 400V
C1713	150 mfd., 150V
C1714	150 mfd., 150V

### DIODES

D201	1N914
D401	1N34A
D501	1N914
D701	1N914
D702	1N914
D703	1N914
D901	1N34A
D1001	1N914
D1002	1N34A
D1003	1N34A
D1601	1N914
D1701	1N4005
D1702	1A, 600V
D1703	-1711    RCA 39804
D1712	1N4742 Zener

### RELAYS

K1 3PDT Relay, 12 VDC Coil

L101	VFO Amp
L201	Trans. Mixer
L301	Driver
L302	82uh Choke
L401	82uh Choke
L402	55uh Choke
L403	Pi-Network
L404	30uh Choke
L701	5500 KHz IF
L801	5500 KHz IF
L1501	200uh Choke
L1601	VFO Coil
L1602	200uh Choke
L1603	200uh Choke
L1701	200uh Choke
L1702	17uh Choke
Z401	Parasitic Suppressor



**TRANSISTORS**

Q1 2N706 Oscillator  
 Q2 2N5130 Buffer  
 Q3 2N706 Car. Oscillator

**RESISTORS**

All resistors are 1/2 watt 10% tolerance unless otherwise specified.

R101 82 Ohm  
 R102 47K Ohm  
 R103 10K Ohm, 2W  
 R104 56 Ohm  
 R201 27K Ohm  
 R202 100K Ohm  
 R204 10K Ohm, 2W  
 R205 470K Ohm  
 R206 2.7K Ohm  
 R207 100K Ohm  
 R301 100K Ohm  
 R302 100K Ohm  
 R303 10 Ohm  
 R304 100 Ohm  
 R401 100 Ohm  
 R402 25K Ohm Bias Pot  
 R403 4.7K Ohm  
 R404 1K Ohm  
 R405 3 Ohm, 5W  
 R406 100 Ohm, 5W  
 R407 2.7K Ohm  
 R408 15K Ohm  
 R501 100K Ohm  
 R502 220K Ohm  
 R503 470 Ohm  
 R504 10K Ohm  
 R505 25K Ohm RF Gain Pot  
 R506 10K Ohm  
 R507 470K Ohm  
 R601 470K Ohm  
 R701 1.5K Ohm  
 R702 33K Ohm, 2W  
 R703 1K  
 R704 47K Ohm  
 R705 25K Ohm, S-Meter Zero  
 R706 15K Ohm  
 R707 47K Ohm, 2W  
 R708 100K Ohm  
 R801 100K Ohm  
 R802 1K Ohm  
 R803 4.7K Ohm  
 R901 100K Ohm  
 R902 270 Ohm  
 R903 270K Ohm  
 R904 47K Ohm  
 R905 10M Ohm  
 R906 1M Ohm  
 R907 47K Ohm  
 R908 100K Ohm  
 R909 1K Ohm, 1W  
 R1001 1M Ohm

R1002 270K Ohm  
 R1003 470K Ohm  
 R1004 4.7K Ohm  
 R1005 15K Ohm  
 R1006 2.2M Ohm  
 R1007 270K Ohm  
 R1008 2.2M Ohm  
 R1009 100K Ohm  
 R1010 150K Ohm, 1/2W  
 R1101 1M Ohm AF Gain Pot  
 R1102 2.7K Ohm  
 R1103 100K Ohm  
 R1104 1M Ohm  
 R1105 270 Ohm  
 R1106 680 Ohm, 1/2W  
 R1301 1K Ohm  
 R1302 10K Ohm  
 R1303 10K Ohm  
 R1304 270K Ohm  
 R1305 10K Ohm, 1W  
 R1306 27K Ohm  
 R1307 27K Ohm  
 R1308 5K Ohm Car. Bal. Pot.  
 R1309 1K Ohm  
 R1310 100K Ohm  
 R1311 27K Ohm  
 R1312 Selected Value  
 R1313 5K Ohm Car. Ins. Pot.  
 R1401 15K Ohm  
 R1402 47K Ohm  
 R1403 1K Ohm  
 R1404 1M Ohm Mic. Gain Pot  
 R1405 270K Ohm  
 R1406 470K Ohm  
 R1407 2.2M Ohm  
 R1408 47K Ohm  
 R1501 47K Ohm  
 R1502 68K Ohm, 2W  
 R1503 22K Ohm  
 R1504 2.2K Ohm  
 R1505 1.5K Ohm  
 R1506 100 Ohm  
 R1507 47K Ohm  
 R1601 2.7K Ohm  
 R1602 1.5K Ohm  
 R1603 1K Ohm  
 R1604 4.7K Ohm  
 R1605 470 Ohm  
 R1606 2.7K Ohm  
 R1607 1K Ohm  
 R1608 470 Ohm  
 R1609 470 Ohm  
 R1610 4.7K Ohm  
 R1701 10K Ohm, 2W  
 R1702 4.7 Ohm  
 R1703 150K Ohm, 2W  
 R1704 150K Ohm, 2W  
 R1705 800 Ohm, 10W  
 R1706 1.2K Ohm, 5W  
 R1707 270K Ohm  
 R1708 2.7K Ohm  
 R1709 800 Ohm, 10W

R1710 500 Ohm, 10W

**SWITCHES**

S1A-B Bandswitch  
 S2 Power Off/On  
 (Part of RF Gain)  
 S3 Rec. Tune  
 S4 P.A. Cath./S-Meter  
 S5 ANL  
 S6 Sideband Selector

**TRANSFORMERS**

T1101 A.F. Output Trans.  
 T1301 5500 KHz Bal. Mod. Trans.  
 T1701 Power Trans.

**TUBES**

V1 12BA6 VFO Amp  
 V2 12BE6 Trans. Mixer  
 V3 6GK6 Driver  
 V4 8950 Power Amp.  
 V5 6CB6A Rec. RF Amp.  
 V6 12BE6 Rec. Mixer  
 V7 12BA6 First IF Amp.  
 V8 12BA6 Second IF Amp.  
 V9 12AX7 Prod. Det/ Rec. Audio  
 V10 6AV6 AGC/ALC Amp  
 V11 6GW8 AF Output  
 V13 6JH8 Bal. Mod.  
 V14 12AX7 Trans. AF/Mic. Amp.

**CRYSTALS**

Y1501 5500 KHz Carrier Osc.  
 Y1502 5504.6 KHz Carrier Osc.



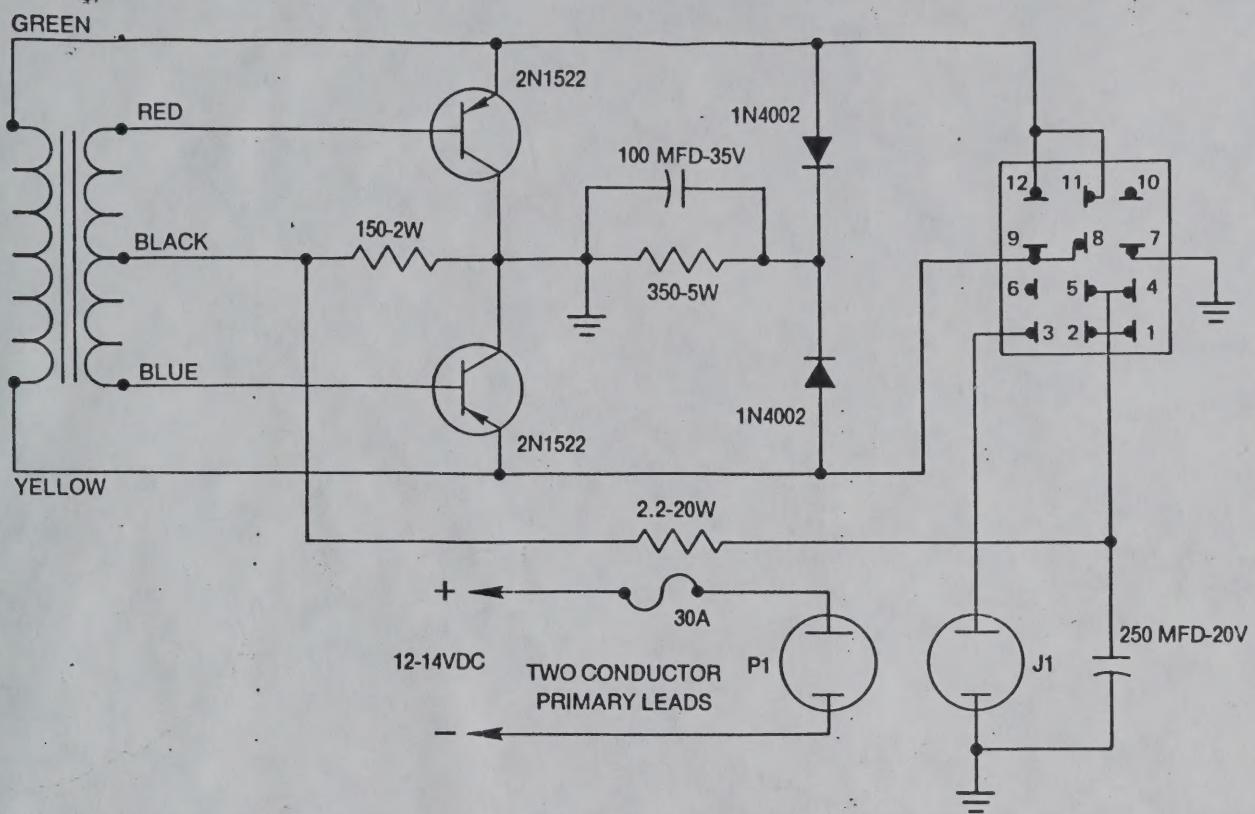


FIGURE 8. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM, MODEL 14A POWER SUPPLY

